



VOL. IV.

MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1871.

NO. 10.

## BEAUTY! A HOME! AND FORTUNE.

### PREMIUM SALE OF THREE HANDSOME NEW STEEL ENGRAVINGS

A GIFT WORTH FROM  
\$1 00 to \$25,000 00  
GIVEN WITH EACH ENGRAVING!

We have obtained the entire control of the following engravings, which we offer at the low figures of

\$2 00 EACH!!  
although they are really worth \$2 50 each. They are 19 x 24 in. and each is a gem of art.

#### LURLEY!

A Legend of the Rhine. A female of rare beauty sits on the shore of the river, where the rocks are the most dangerous, and with her song and music charms the unwary sailors to near her, when they take a watery grave. The subject is full of life, full of emotion, and altogether a success.

#### THE DISINHERITED!

A young man, through the wily influence of a fellow in his household, is deprived of a share in his father's house. Having but sorrow as his lot, he departs, and from a neighboring hill he takes his last look and farewell to the scenes of his younger and better days. The heart fills with deep sorrow in examining this subject so well drawn.

#### THE CHILD OF CHRIST!

A child with human body and angelic face, and divine eyes, is represented so well that each cannot but half its worth. We do not think that any engraving has yet reached the excellence of this, in touching the heart and lifting it away to a higher world. The eye never tires to look. The more it is seen, the greater the desire to look again and again.

Also a correct Lithograph Likeness of  
GEN. STONEWALL JACKSON.

The best, largest and handsomest ever published, 19 x 24 in. worth \$5 00, which we will sell on the same terms, for \$2 00. It is truly a gem of art.

#### A FORTUNE FOR YOU!

With each engraving, till we have sold 50,000 copies, we will give five, one share or ticket, entitling each shareholder to one of the following gifts.

Read on, and remember, that every ticket holder will positively get one of the following, which will be distributed by drawing.

At DENTON, Maryland.

#### THE LAPIERRE HOTEL,

DENTON, Md.

containing twenty-six rooms, furnished throughout, with all modern conveniences, plenty of our buildings, stabling for thirty horses; including all outfit, stock, &c., worth, cash, \$25,000.

#### THE PICTURE HILL FARM,

Caroline County, Md.

of 163 acres, on the Choptank river, having a steamboat wharf on it, with a good scope of country to support it; with a lime kiln, good buildings, a large variety of fruit, convenient to churches and schools, only six miles from Denton, the largest business town on the Delaware Peninsula. \$10,000.

#### THE COLD SPRING FARM,

of 50 acres; one mile from Denton, one mile from steamboat landing, five miles from the Md. & Del. R. R.; one thousand peach trees, fifty apple trees, choice varieties of strawberries, cherries, plums, apricots, crab apples, dwarf pears, splendid new buildings, worth \$8,000.

#### THE CARTER FARM!

With 80 acres; fine orchard, good buildings, choice wheat land, \$5,000.

#### A HOUSE IN DENTON!

With one and a-half acre orchard, with the finest varieties of fruit, \$3,000.

200 Standard Sewing Machines!  
Worth from \$40 to \$150.

50 Waltham Watches,  
Each worth from \$40 to \$100.

4 Pianos,  
10 Organs and Melodeons.

One Cash Sum - - - \$3,000  
One Cash Sum - - - \$1,000  
One Cash Sum - - - \$500

Three Cash Sums - each - \$100  
Four Cash Sums - each - \$50

49,070 GIFTS, consisting of Washing Machines, Wingers, Standard Sewing Machines, &c. Art: none of them can be purchased, at retail, for less than \$1.00, while some are worth \$15.00 and more.

TOTAL VALUE  
Of the 50,000 GIFTS \$100,000.

The drawing will take place, as soon as engravings enough are sold to distribute the gifts, before as many ticket holders as choose to be present, and to be under their control.

We refer to:  
Thomas H. Kessum, Clerk of Caroline Co. Court, George H. Ross, Att. at Law, Denton, Md.  
R. K. Richardson, Sheriff of the County.  
William Fell, Esq., of Denton, Md.  
Mancha & Bro., Real Estate Brokers, Ridgely, Md.

The above gentlemen will act as Supervisory Committee.

Refer also to Charles Gooding, Esq., Speaker of the Delaware Senate, all the Leading Men, the Banks, the Editors of this Paper, and the Press of the Peninsula generally.

We want active men and women, everywhere, to work for us, with whom we will make liberal arrangements, namely, after they receive their sample engraving, we will give them one engraving and one ticket each, for every four names they send us with \$8 00.

To order an Engraving, send us \$2 00 in a registered letter, or by Post Office Order, and we will send by return mail, the engraving and the ticket each.

Send all your orders for engravings, money and drafts, and all correspondence to our general office, addressed thus:

Caroline Co. Land Association,  
6th, and King Sts.,  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

THE CAROLINE PEARL  
Will be sent to all purchasers for one quarter on application. It will give a detailed account of our proceedings from time to time. Newspapers wishing to advertise for us, will please send us their lowest rates.

Denton, Caroline Co. Md., 1st February, 1871.  
Feb. 4-4t.

## Select Poetry.

### DO YOU THINK IT A SIN?

Do you think it a sin in the gloaming  
To sit near a most fitting dress,  
With the daintiest of maidens within it,  
And lily-white fingers to press?  
Or softly to lift a stray ringlet,  
That floats o'er a bosom of snow,  
Or to peep into eyes that are glancing  
From darkly fringed eyelids below?

Or to see just beyond where she's sitting  
A something you ought to repair,  
And pass your arm around her and fix it,  
And then to forget your arm's there;  
Or, just in a fit of abstraction,  
To tell her there's something you miss,  
And while she is helping you find it,  
To steal from her mouth a sweet kiss?

And as she's reproving you mildly,  
You draw in your arm rather tight,  
And tell her you are sorry you did it,  
If she does not think it quite right;  
And then in your penitent moment  
You say that you're a poor fellow,  
You ought, as a matter of honor,  
To give her the kiss back again.

Yet how to do so is the puzzle,  
For in viewing the matter all o'er,  
If I give back the kiss I have stolen,  
She might say I'd taken one more!  
Oh, I am sadly perplexed and confounded,  
You say that you're a poor fellow,  
Don't you think that your better coax her  
To give me to kissing the right?

I'm afraid I've committed a blunder,  
I don't know how to get it right,  
I think I must get up my courage,  
And ask her to wed me at once,  
I've done it—and she has consented—  
What a fortunate man I have been!  
And now you may keep your opinion—  
I don't think I've committed a sin.

## Popular Miscellany.

### DULUTH!

SPEECH OF J. PROCTOR KNOTT,  
OF KENTUCKY,

Delivered in the House of Representatives on the St. Croix and Superior Land Grant, Jan. 1871.

The House having under consideration the joint resolution extending the time to construct a railroad from the St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior and Hayfield:

Mr. KNOTT said: Mr. Speaker, if I could be actuated by any conceivable inducement to betray the sacred trust reposed in me by those to whose generous confidence I am indebted for the honor of a seat on this floor; if I could be influenced by any possible consideration to become instrumental in giving away, in violation of their known wishes, any portion of their interest in the public domain for the mere promotion of any railroad enterprise whatever, I should certainly feel a strong inclination to give this measure my most earnest and hearty support; for I am assured that its success would materially enhance the pecuniary prosperity of some of the most valued friends I have on earth; friends for whose accommodation I would be willing to make almost any sacrifice not involving my personal honor or my fidelity as the trustee of an express trust.

And the fact of itself would be sufficient to counteract any objection I might entertain to the passage of this bill not inspired by an imperative and inexorable sense of public duty.

But, independent of the reductive influence of private friendship, to which I admit I am, perhaps, as susceptible as any of the gentlemen I sit around me, the intrinsic merits of the measure itself are of such an extraordinary character as to commend it most strongly to the favorable consideration of every member of this House, myself not excepted, notwithstanding my constituents, in whose behalf alone I am acting here, would not be benefited by its passage one particle more than they would be by a project to cultivate an orange grove on the bleakest summit of Greenland's icy mountains. [Laughter.]

Now, sir, as to the great trunk lines of railway, spanning the continent from ocean to ocean, I confess my mind has never been fully made up. It is true they may afford some trifling advantage to local traffic, and they may even in time become the channels of a more extended commerce. Yet I have never been thoroughly satisfied either of the necessity or expediency of projects promising such meagre results to the great body of our people. But with regard to the transcendent merits of the gigantic enterprise contemplated in this bill, I never entertained the shadow of a doubt. [Laughter.]

Years ago, when I first heard that there was somewhere in the bleak regions of the great Northwest, a stream of water known to the nomadic inhabitants of the neighborhood as the river St. Croix, I became satisfied that the construction of a railroad from that region to some point in the civilized world was essential to the happiness and prosperity of the American people, if not absolutely indispensable to the perpetuity of republican institutions on this continent. [Great Laughter.] I felt instinctively that the boundless resources of that prolific region of sand and pine shrubbery would never be fully developed without a railroad constructed and equipped at the expense of the Government, and perhaps not then. [Laughter.] I had an abiding presentment that, some day or other, the people of this whole country, irrespective of party affiliations, regardless of sectional prejudices, and "without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," would rise in their majesty and demand an outlet for the enormous agricultural productions of those vast and fertile pine barrens, drained in the

rainy season by the surging waters of the turbid St. Croix. [Great Laughter.]

These impressions, derived simply and solely from the "eternal fitness of things," were not only strengthened by the interesting and eloquent debate on this bill, to which I listened with so much pleasure the other day, but intensified, if possible, as I read over this morning the lively colloquy which took place on that occasion, as I find it reported in last Friday's Globe. I will ask the indulgence of the House while read a few short passages, which are sufficient, in my judgement, to place the merits of the great enterprise contemplated in the measure now under discussion beyond all possible controversy.

The honorable gentleman from Minnesota, (Mr. Wilson) who, I believe, is managing this bill, in speaking of the character of the country through which this railroad is to pass, says this:

"We want to have the timber brought to us as cheaply as possible. Now, if you tie up the lands in this way, so that no title can be obtained for them—for no settler will go upon these lands, for he cannot make a living—you deprive us of the benefit of this timber."

Now, sir, I would not have it by any means inferred that the gentleman from Minnesota would insinuate that the people out in his section desire this timber merely for the purpose of fencing up their farms so that their stock may not wander off and die of starvation among the bleak hills of the St. Croix. [Laughter.] I read it for no such purpose, sir, and make no such comment on it myself. In corroboration of this statement of the gentleman from Minnesota, I find this testimony given by the honorable gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn). Speaking of these same lands he says:

"Under the bill, as amended by my friend from Minnesota, nine-tenths of the land is open to actual settlers at \$2 50 per acre; the remaining one-tenth is pine-land, and that is not fit for settlement, and never will be settled upon; the timber will be cut off. I admit that it is the most valuable portion of the grant, for most of the grant is not valuable. It is quite valueless; and if you put in this amendment of the gentleman from Indiana you may as well just kill the bill, for no man or no company will take the grant and build the road."

I simply pause here to ask some gentleman better versed in the science of mathematics than I am to tell me if timbered lands are in fact the most valuable portion of that section of country, and they would be entirely valueless without the timber that is on them, what the remainder of the land is worth which has no timber on it at all. [Laughter.]

But further on I find a most entertaining and instructive interchange of views between the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Rogers), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn), and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Peters.) upon the subject of pine lands generally, which I will tax the patience of the House to read:

Mr. Rogers—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Washburn of Wisconsin—Certainly.

Mr. Rogers—Are these pine lands entirely worthless except for timber?

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—They are generally worthless for any other purpose. I am perfectly familiar with that subject. These lands are not valuable for purposes of settlement.

Mr. Rogers—They will be after the timber is taken off.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—No, sir.

Mr. Rogers—I want to know the character of these pine lands.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—They are generally sandy, barren land. My friend from the Green Bay District (Mr. Sawyer) is himself perfectly familiar with this question, and he will bear me out in what I say, that these pine lands are not adapted to settlement.

Mr. Rogers—The pine lands to which I am alluding are generally very good. What I want to know is what is the difference between one pine land and your pine land?

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—The pine timber of Wisconsin generally grows upon barren, sandy land. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Peters), who is familiar with pine lands, will I have no doubt, say that pine timber grows generally upon the most barren lands.

Mr. Peters—As a general thing pine lands are not worth much for cultivation.

And further on I find this pregnant question, the joint production of the two gentlemen from Wisconsin:

Mr. Peters—Does my friend from Indiana suppose that in any event settlers will occupy and cultivate these pine lands?

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—Particularly without a railroad?

Yes, sir, particularly without a railroad. It will be asked after awhile, I am afraid, if settlers will go anywhere unless the Government builds a railroad for them to go on. [Laughter.]

I desire to call attention to only one more statement, which I think sufficient to settle the question. It is one made by the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. Peters), who says:

"These lands will be abandoned for the present. It may be that at some remote period there will spring up in that region a new kind of agriculture, which will cause a demand for these particular lands; and they may then come into use and be valuable for agricultural purposes. But I know, and I cannot help thinking that, for the present, and for many years to come, these pine lands have no possible value other than that arising from the pine timber which stands on them."

Now, sir, who, after listening to this emphatic and unequivocal testimony of those intelligent, competent, and able-bodied witnesses [laughter]; who that is not as incredulous as St. Thomas himself, will doubt for a moment that the Goshen of America is to be found in the sandy valleys and upon the pine-clad hills of the St. Croix? [Laughter.] Who will have the hardihood to rise in his seat on this floor and assert that, excepting the pine bushes, the entire region would not produce vegetation enough in ten years to fatten a grasshopper? [Great Laughter.] Where is the patriot who is willing that his country shall incur the peril of remaining a vast dry without the amplest railroad connection with such an inexhaustible mine

of agricultural wealth? [Laughter.] Who will answer for the consequences of abandoning a great and warlike people, in possession of a country like that, to brood over the indifference and neglect of their Government? [Laughter.] How long would it be before they would take to studying the Declaration of Independence and hatching out the damnable heresy of secession? How long before the grim demon of civil discord would rear again his horrid head in our midst, "gnash loud his iron fangs and shake his crest of bristling bayonets?" [Laughter.]

Then, sir, think of the long and painful process of reconstruction that must follow with its concomitant amendments to the Constitution; the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth articles. The sixteenth, it is of course understood, is to be appropriated to those blushing damsels who are, day after day, beseeching us to let them vote, hold office, drink cocktails, ride astraddle, and do everything else the men do. [Roars of laughter.] But above all, sir, let me implore you to reflect for a single moment on the deplorable condition of our country in case of a foreign war with all our ports blockaded, all our cities in a siege, the gaunt spectre of famine brooding like a hungry vulture over our starved and exhausted, and our famishing armies withering away in the field, a helpless prey to the insatiable demon of hunger; our Navy rotting in the docks for want of provisions for our gallant seamen, and we without any railroad communication whatever with the prolific pine thickets of the St. Croix. [Great Laughter.]

Ah, sir, I could very well understand why my amiable friends from Pennsylvania (Mr. Myers, Mr. Kelley, and Mr. O'Neill) should be so earnest in their support of this bill the other day, and if their honorable colleague, my friend, Mr. Randall, will pardon the remark, I will say I considered his criticism of their action on that occasion as not only unjust but uncourteous. I knew they were looking forward with the far-reaching ken of enlightened statesmanship to the pitiable condition in which Philadelphia will be left unless speedily supplied with railroad connection in some way or other with this garden-spot of the universe. [Laughter.] And besides, sir, this discussion has relieved my mind of a mystery that has weighed upon it like an incubus for years. I could never understand before why there was so much excitement during the last Congress over the acquisition of Alta Vela. I could never understand why it was that some of our ablest statesmen and most disinterested patriots should entertain such dark forebodings of the untold calamities that were to befall our beloved country unless we should take immediate possession of that desirable island. But I see now that they were laboring under the mistaken impression that the government would need the guano to manure the public lands on the St. Croix. [Great Laughter.]

Now, sir, I repeat I have been satisfied for years that if there was any portion of the inhabited globe absolutely in a suffering condition for want of a railroad it was these teeming pine barrens of the St. Croix. [Laughter.] At what particular point on that noble stream such a road should be commenced I knew was immaterial, and so it seems to have been considered by the draughtsman of this bill. It might be up at the spring or down at the foot log, or the water gate, or the fish-dam, or anywhere along the bank, no matter where. [Laughter.] But in what direction should it run, or where it should terminate, were always to my mind questions of the most painful perplexity. I could conceive of no place on "God's green earth" in such straightened circumstances for railroad facilities as to be likely to desire or willing to accept such a connection. [Laughter.] I know that neither Hayfield nor Superior City would have the very same land grant did on their lands years and years ago rather than submit to the degradation of a direct communication by railroad with the pine woods of the St. Croix; and I knew that what the enterprising inhabitants of those giant young cities would refuse to take would have few charms for others, whatever their necessities or cupidity might be. [Laughter.]

Hence, as I have said, sir, I was utterly at a loss to determine where the terminus of this great and indispensable road should be, until I accidentally overheard some gentleman the other day mention the name of "Duluth." [Great Laughter.] Duluth! The word fell upon my ear with peculiar and indescribable charm, like the gentle murmur of a low fountain stealing forth in the midst of roses, or the soft, sweet accents of an angel's whisper in the bright, joyous dream of sleeping innocence. Duluth! 'Twas the name for which my soul had panted for years, as the hart panted for the water-brooks. [Renewed Laughter.] But where was Duluth? Never, in all my limited reading, had my vision been gladdened by seeing the celestial name in print. [Laughter.] And I felt a profounder humiliation in my ignorance that its dulcet syllables had never before ravished my ear. [Roars of laughter.] I was certain the draughtsman of this bill had never heard of it, or it would have been designated as one of the termini of this road. I asked my friends about it, but they knew nothing of it. I rushed to the Library and examined all the maps I could find. [Laughter.] I discovered in one of them a delicate, hair-like line, diverging from the Mississippi near a place

marked Prescott, which I supposed was intended to represent the river St. Croix, but I could nowhere find Duluth.

Nevertheless, I was confident it existed somewhere, and that its discovery would constitute the growing glory of the present century, if not of all modern times. [Laughter.] I knew it was bound to exist in the very nature of things; that the symmetry and perfection of our planetary system would be incomplete without it, [Renewed Laughter.] that the elements of material nature would long since have resolved themselves back into original chaos if there had been such a hiatus in creation as would have resulted from leaving out Duluth. [Roars of laughter.] In fact, sir, I was overwhelmed with the conviction that Duluth not only existed somewhere, but that wherever it was it was a great and glorious place. I was convinced that the greatest calamity that ever befell the benighted nations of the ancient world was in their having passed away without a knowledge of the actual existence of Duluth; that their fabled Atlantis never seen save by the hallowed vision of inspired poetry, was, in fact, but another name for Duluth; that the golden orchard of the Hesperides was but a poetical synonym for the beer-gardens in the vicinity of Duluth. [Great Laughter.] I was certain that Herodotus had died a miserable death, because in all his travels and with all his geographical research he had never heard of Duluth. [Laughter.] I knew that if the immortal spirit of Homer could look down from another heaven than that created by his own celestial genius upon the long lines of pilgrims from every nation of the earth to the gushing fountain of poetry opened by the touch of his magic wand, if he could be permitted to behold the vast assemblage of grand and glorious productions of the lyric art called into being by his own inspired strains, he would weep tears of bitter anguish that, instead of lavishing all the stores of his mighty genius upon the fall of Ilium, it had not been his more blessed lot to crystallize in deathless song the rising glories of Duluth. [Great and continued Laughter.] Yet, sir, had it not been for this map, kindly furnished me by the Legislature of Minnesota, I might have gone down to my obscure and humble grave in an agony of despair, because I could nowhere find Duluth. [Renewed Laughter.] Had such been my melancholy fate, I have no doubt that with the last feeble pulsation of my breaking heart, the last faint exhalation of my fleeting breath, I should have whispered, "Where is Duluth?" [Roars of laughter.]

But thanks to the beneficence of that land of ministering angels who have their bright abodes in the far-off capital of Minnesota, just as the agony of my anxiety was about to culminate in the frenzy of despair, this blessed map was placed in my hands; and as I unfolded it a resplendent scene of ineffable glory opened before me, such as I imagine burst upon the enraptured vision of the wandering paragon through the opening gates of paradise. [Renewed Laughter.] There, there for the first time, my enchanted eye rested upon the ravishing word "Duluth."

This map, sir, is intended, as it appears from its title, to illustrate the position of Duluth in the United States; but if gentlemen will examine it, I think they will concur with me in the opinion that it is far too modest in its pretensions. It not only illustrates the position of Duluth in the United States, but exhibits its relations with all created things. It even goes further than this. It lifts the shadowy veil of fatality and affords us a view of the golden prospects of Duluth far along the dim vista of ages yet to come.

If gentlemen will examine it, they will find Duluth not only in the centre of the map, but represented in the centre of a series of concentric circles one hundred miles apart, and some of them as much as four thousand miles in diameter, embracing alike in their tremendous sweep the fragrant savannas of the sunlit South and the eternal altitudes of snow that mantle the ice-bound North. [Laughter.] How those circles were produced is perhaps one of those primordial mysteries that the most skillful paleontologist will never be able to explain. [Renewed Laughter.] But the fact is, sir, Duluth is pre-eminently a central place, for I am told by gentlemen who have been so reckless of their own personal safety as to venture away into those awful regions where Duluth is supposed to be, that it is so exactly in the centre of the visible universe that the sky comes down at precisely the same distance all around it. [Roars of laughter.]

I find, by reference to this map, that Duluth is situated somewhere near the western end of Lake Superior, but as there is no dot or other mark indicating its exact location, I am unable to say whether it is actually confined to any particular spot, or whether 'tis just lying around there loose." [Renewed Laughter.] I really cannot tell whether it is one of those ethereal creations of intellectual frorework, more intangible than the rose tinted clouds of a summer sunset; or one of those airy exhalations of the speculator's brain, which I am told are ever flitting in the form of towns and cities along those lines of railroad, built with Government subsidies, luring the unwary settler as the mirage of the desert lures the famishing traveller on and ever on, until it fades away in the darkening horizon, or whether it is a real, bona fide, substantial city, all "staked off," with the lots marked with their owners' names, like that proud commercial metropolis recently discovered on the desirable shores of San Domingo. [Laughter.] But, however that may be, I am

satisfied Duluth is there, or thereabout, for I see it stated here on this map that it is exactly thirty-nine hundred and ninety miles from Liverpool. [Laughter.] I thought I have no doubt, for the sake of convenience, it will be moved back ten miles, so as to make the distance an even four thousand. [Renewed Laughter.]

There, sir, there is the climate of Duluth, unquestionably the most salubrious and delightful to be found anywhere on the Lord's earth. Now, I have always been under the impression, as I presume other gentlemen have, that in the region around Lake Superior it was cold enough for at least nine months in the year to freeze the smoke-stack off a locomotive. [Great Laughter.] But I see it represented on this map that Duluth is situated exactly half way between the latitudes of Paris and Venice, so that gentlemen who have inhaled the exhilarating airs of the one or basked in the golden sunlight of the other may see at a glance that Duluth must be a place of untold delights, [laughter], a terrestrial paradise, fanned by the balmy zephyrs of an eternal spring, clothed in the gorgeous sheen of ever-blooming flowers, and vocal with the silvery melody of nature's choicest songsters. [Laughter.] In fact, sir, since I have seen this map, I have no doubt that Byron was vainly endeavoring to convey some faint conception of the delicious charms of Duluth when his poetic soul gushed forth in the rippling strains of that beautiful rhapsody—

"Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,  
Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine,  
Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppressed with perfume,  
Was faint o'er the garden of Galt in her bloom;  
Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit,  
And the voice of the nightingale never is mute;  
Where the fountains of the earth and the fountains of the sky  
In color though varied, in beauty may vie?"

[Laughter.]

As to the commercial resources of Duluth, sir, they are simply illimitable and inexhaustible, as is shown by this map. I see it stated here that there is a vast scope of territory, embracing an area of over two million square miles, rich in every element of material wealth and commercial prosperity, all tributary to Duluth. Look at it, sir, (pointing to the map.) Here are inexhaustible mines of gold, iron, measurable reefs of silver, impenetrable depths of boundless forest, vast coal measures, wide, extended plains of richest pasture, all, all embraced in this vast territory, which must, in the very nature of things, empty the untold treasures of its commerce into the lap of Duluth. [Laughter.]

Look at it, sir, (pointing to the map) do not you see from these broad, brown lines drawn around this immense territory that the enterprising inhabitants of Duluth intend some day to inclose it all in one vast corral, so that its commerce will be bound to go there whether it would or not? [Great Laughter.] And here, sir, (still pointing to the map.) I find within a convenient distance the Piegian Indians, which, of all the many accessories to the glory of Duluth, I consider by far the most inestimable. For, sir, I have been told that when the small-pox breaks out among the women and children of that famous tribe, as it sometimes does, they afford the finest subjects in the world for the strategic experiments of any enterprising military hero who desires to improve himself in the noble art of war. [Laughter.] Especially for any valiant lieutenant general whose

Trenchant blade, Toledo grown rusty,  
For want of fighting has become  
And a sword that is too long and too broad,  
Of somebody to hew and hack."

[Great Laughter.]

Sir, the great conflict now raging in the Old World has presented a phenomenon in military science unprecedented in the annals of mankind, a phenomenon that has reversed all the traditions of the past as it has disappointed all the expectations of the present. A great and warlike people, renowned alike for their skill and valor, have been swept away before the triumphant advance of an inferior foe, like autumn stubble before a hurricane of fire. For aught I know the next flash of electric fire that shimmers along the ocean cable map tell us that Paris, with every fibre quivering with the agony of impotent despair, writhes beneath the conquering heel of her loathed invader. Ere another moon wax and wane the brightest star in the galaxy of nations may fall from the zenith of her glory never to rise again. Ere the modest violets of early spring shall open their beauteous eyes, the genius of civilization may chaunt the wailing requiem of the proudest nationality the world has ever seen, as she scatters her withered and tear-moistened lilies o'er the bloody tundra of butchered France. But, sir, I wish to ask if you honestly and candidly believe that the Dutch would have ever overrun the French in that kind of style if General Sheridan had not gone over there and told King William and Von Moltke how he had managed to whip the Piegian Indians. [Great Laughter.]

And here, sir, recurring to this map, I find in the immediate vicinity of the Piegians "vast herds of buffalo" and immense fields of rich wheat lands."

[Here the hammer fell.]

Many cries: "Go on!" "Go on!"

The Speaker—Is there objection to the gentleman from Kentucky continuing his remarks? The Chair hears none. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. Knott—I was remarking, sir, upon these vast "wheat fields" represented on this map in the immediate neighborhood of the buffaloes and Piegians, and was about to say that the idea of there being these immense wheat fields in the very

southern part of the map, which I saw it stated here on this map that it is exactly thirty-nine hundred and ninety miles from Liverpool. [Laughter.] I thought I have no doubt, for the sake of convenience, it will be moved back ten miles, so as to make the distance an even four thousand. [Renewed Laughter.]

There, sir, there is the climate of Duluth, unquestionably the most salubrious and delightful to be found anywhere on the Lord's earth. Now, I have always been under the impression, as I presume other gentlemen have, that in the region around Lake Superior it was cold enough for at least nine months in the year to freeze the smoke-stack off a locomotive. [Great Laughter.] But I see it represented on this map that Duluth is situated exactly half way between the latitudes of Paris and Venice, so that gentlemen who have inhaled the exhilarating airs of the one or basked in the golden sunlight of the other may see at a glance that Duluth must be a place of untold delights, [laughter], a terrestrial paradise, fanned by the balmy zephyrs of an eternal spring, clothed in the gorgeous sheen of ever-blooming flowers, and vocal with the silvery melody of nature's choicest songsters. [Laughter.] In fact, sir, since I have seen this map, I have no doubt that Byron was vainly endeavoring











